

IS IT FAIR  
To your doctor and to yourself to allow impure or stale drugs to be put in your prescriptions? Prescription work is our specialty. Our motto is "quality first and always".  
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.  
49 Government St.

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 92

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY MARCH 29 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## DIAMONDS.....

Early in the year we received reliable information that the price of Diamonds was almost sure to advance, the demands being much greater than the world usually expects. On this information we fortunately purchased very heavily, and now have on hand a large stock of all sizes, which we can and will sell at the OLD PRICE; for since purchasing what we then considered enough to last us for a year, Diamonds have advanced 25 per cent. Last week we made a cash offer for several thousand dollars worth at the old price, but the offer was turned down.

Take our advice. If you want any Diamonds, get them now, while the price is still low, as when this stock is gone we positively cannot duplicate it for the money.

Challoner & Mitchell,  
JEWELLERS  
TELEPHONE 675. 47 Government St

## GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

## WHISKY

Is Sold at the  
Stores of the

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

### "SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

## A Wise Stop....

It doesn't matter what you want to buy, there's one "BEST" place to get it. The reason for this is that we don't dabble in lines outside our business. We keep a sharp lookout for the best things, and people that buy from us get the benefit.

California Butter, - 50 cents per roll. French Prunes, - - 5 cents per lb. Soluble Cocoa, - - 25 cents per lb. Best Tomatoes, - 2 tins for 25 cents Best Corn, Peas, Beans, 10 cents per tin

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions  
Groceries  
Tools.....  
Cooking Utensils  
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

## HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

## V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B. C.

## Removal Notice.

I beg to advise the public that I have removed my Watchmaking and Jeweller, Store from 90 Government Street to

43 FORT STREET

next Pemberton & Son. I thank you for

your patronage in the past, and ask for its continuance at my new premises.

J. WENGER.

No need to send away, we have the largest stock of

CHOICE GRASS and  
CLOVER SEEDS.....

ever imported into the Province. Also SEED GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.....

## SEEDS

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.....

Wholesale  
Merchants.

## LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS :

## Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

## Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with  
everything necessary,  
except the fish, call and  
examine our tackle at

"Highest  
high grade price  
that's fair" is  
\$55.

We say this because that is  
the 1899 list price of popular

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

## The Stock Exchange

We quote, subject to previous sale:

ATHABASCA	50	Minchahna	28
FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, LTD.	25	Monte Christo	28
RAMBLER-CARIBOO	30	Morrison	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
NOBLE FIVE	32	Nelson Poorman	19
DEVONIAN	32	Noble Five	34
EVENING STAR	31	11/2 Egg Fire	33
LITTLE CARIBOO	41	2 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
OKANOGAN	14	3 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
WATERLOO	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
VAN ANDA	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
LONE PINE	10	Novelties	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
WONDERFUL	10	Rambler	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Reed	33
		Shammon	24
		Gopher	3
		1/2 Egg Fire	8
		SL Revere	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		3/4 Sheep Star	10
		Long Pine	40
		1/2 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		Waterloo	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		Miller Creek	7
		Van Anda	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

For other quotations call at our Exchange  
List your stocks with us.

GUTHBERT & GOMP'Y.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage  
Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17  
Tremont Avenue.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Leading Auctioneer  
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT,

## AUCTION : SALE OF— Costly Modern Furniture

I am favored with instructions to remove to 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite main entrance to the Law Courts, and sell by auction, on

Tuesday, April 10th, at 2 p.m.  
the appearance of a well and newly furnished residence, including the furnishings of Dining Room (in Oak and Leather), Drawing Room, Bedrooms, Library, Kitchen, Elegant Carpets, Fine Glass and Silverware, etc.; also at commencement of sale, Bond Cars (equal to new), Harness, etc. Prices will be given.

Goods will not be delivered day of sale on account of the large number of lots to be sold.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Auctioneer,  
Offices, 15 and 17 Tremont Ave. Tel. 682

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

J. E. PAINTER,  
Wood cut to any required length by elec-  
trical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25  
Corporation street; residence, 17 Pine street,  
Victoria West, Victoria.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received by the undersigned until noon on 29th April next for the purchase of the property (22,000 ft. 0 in.) at 47 Government street, known as the Tonton saloon. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest of any tender not necessarily accepted. State terms.

MRS. A. BAUMGART, 97 Quadra Street.

## MINING • SHARES

It is to be regretted that there is

## No Stock Exchange

In Victoria, but we long to advise our numerous friends and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

## Stock Quotations:

Atahbasca	\$ 50	Minchahna	28
Brandon & G. C.	28	Monte Christo	28
Cariboo	1/2 63	Morrison	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Dandanelles	11 1/2	Nelson Poorman	19
Deer Park	11 1/2	Noble Five	34
Devonian	33	1/2 Egg Fire	33
Evening Star	11 1/2	2 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Little Cariboo	41	3 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Okanagan	14	4 Egg Fire	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Waterloo	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Novelties	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Van Anda	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Rambler	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Lone Pine	10	Reed	33
Wonderful	10	Shammon	24
	55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Gopher	3
		1/2 Egg Fire	8
		SL Revere	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
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For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,  
Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

## To Cannermen...

A Patent Retort and Steam Box  
Door on exhibition under pressure  
of Steam. It can be opened and  
closed in one minute. A perfect  
steam-tight joint. ....

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, Victoria, B. C.

## QUEBEC DESIRES IT.

Mr. Tarte States Conclusive Reason  
Why the Senate Must Be  
Muzzled.

Challenged for Raising the Flag  
of France and Calling Irishmen  
"Scallawags."

Travelling Minister at a Standstill  
With His Hobby—To Paris  
by Barge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 28.—The feature of today's sitting of the House was a speech by Mr. Tarte, who defended the policy of the government and especially his own department. He threw out the suggestion of large expenditures for public works which gives color to the reports of a general election in the near future. Col. Prior crossed swords with the minister over the use of his dear flag of France on a government tug, the minister making a lame defence of his act. He declared that 95 per cent. of the people of Quebec would vote for the abolition of the Senate if they had a chance. Messrs. Clancy and Bennett were the chief Conservative speakers. The latter gave Mr. Tarte a rather uncomfortable time.

Mr. Davis gives notice of a motion reprobating insults offered to Ireland and Irishmen on the floor of parliament. The motion will enable him to get back at Tarte for his reference to "scallawags."

In today's militia orders General Harton publishes the following: "The General Officer Commanding desires it clearly understood that all officers appointed temporarily, or otherwise, to command military districts, are for the time being and in their military capacity representing him. The General Officer Commanding holds himself responsible for all their military actions or which they are accountable to him."

Mr. Dobell, minister without portfolio, has returned from England without portfolio, has returned from the "fast" Atlantic service. Mr. Dobell this time declines to be interviewed upon his mission, and this is taken to mean that the prospects of the government persuading a reliable firm of contractors to take hold of its project are not very bright. The Paris exhibition commissioners held a session to-day. The new government cruiser now building is to be completed by November next and it is proposed to utilize her during the winter in carrying exhibits from Canada to Rouen, whence they will be transferred to barges and carried direct to the exhibition grounds. This will be much more economical than if the goods were sent by railway from the port of landing in France. It will be a slow method, hence the exhibitors will require to have all goods ready for shipment by December.

INDIANS MOB POLICE.

Inspector Hogan and His Force of One  
Inspired No Awe on St. Regis Reserve.

Cornwall, March 28.—(Special)—There was a wild time on the Indian reservation of St. Regis yesterday when the redskins, taking the law into their own hands, prevented the election of chiefs as provided under the Indian act. This is the third time they have succeeded in preventing the enforcement of the act.

Another election was set for yesterday and to enforce the law the Indian agent, George Long, asked the assistance of the Dominion police. Inspector Hogan and Constable Chamberlain were sent down from Ottawa and at the hour appointed appeared at the school house with Mr. Long. They found the building surrounded by 250 or 300 redskins and when they attempted to force their way through the crowd, they were set upon and very roughly handled. The policemen did not deem it wise to fire their guns and were driven off, while the agent was hustled into the school house and locked up. The police returned to Ottawa to report the matter.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., succeeds Col. Davidson in the Presidency.

Toronto, March 28.—(Special)—At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association Lt.-Col. Davidson resigned the presidency, and the appointment of his successor was left in the hands of a committee. Yesterday the committee announced that Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., had consented to fill the position.

STREET RAILWAY LIABLE.

Verdict of Four Thousand Dollars Damages

## VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

## FILIPINOS STILL FIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1)

Child Falls From Fourth Story Window and Escapes Death—Mr. Maxwell Triumphs.

Prospect of Safe Range—Civil Service Politician Gets His Reward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 28.—The infant child of Mrs. Ferguson, living in apartments above Woodrow's butcher shop, fell from the fourth story window, a distance of forty feet, to the roadway beneath. A passer by saw what he thought was child's clothing lying in the road. On going nearer he saw a tiny foot sticking out from the bundle. He picked the baby up and carried it into Woodrow's shop and sent for a doctor, who found that beyond a few bruises and a sprained wrist the little one was unhurt.

Two "laughing jackass" birds have been brought from Australia for the Stanley Park zoo.

Bishop Ridley, of California, preached at Christ church on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell, M.P., has written a private letter to Vancouver stating that in a very short time now the fishery question will be settled once and for all. From this it would appear that the announcement that it had been settled was premature. Mr. Maxwell also states that the government have decided to stand by the lease given to Mr. Ludgate for Deadman's island, and that the protest delegates had only the effect of tending to belittle Vancouver in the estimation of the government.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Washington, March 28.—The following despatch has just been received from General Otis:

Manila, March 28.—MacArthur had severe fighting yesterday afternoon beyond Marilao. A brilliant charge was made by the South Dakota men, led by Frost, against famed troops of Aguinaldo, brought from Malolos. They repulsed the enemy with slaughter.

Adjutant Lien and Lieutenants Adams and Morrison and four enlisted men of that regiment were killed. Lieut. McClelland and 22 enlisted men were wounded.

The loss yesterday was mostly confined to this regiment.

R.—"I hear you are going to lose your job. Joe Martin's going to fire you."

C.—"Not much. I'm too solid with the government. All us fellows worked hard for Cotton and Martin. They can't go back on us."

Date: Yesterday. Scene: Hastings street. R. and C. meet again:

O.—"Well, R., you're right. I'm fired."

R.—"I told you so."

G.—"D— Martin. He is true to his friends fifteen minutes after he ceases to use them."

R.—"Go and tell Martin you'll tell what you know if he doesn't fix things. Talk to him like Deans the policeman did."

C.—"I'll do it, right away, too. Good bye."

DENMARK FOLLOWS SUIT.

Wants Commercial Privileges in China and Will Send a Cruiser.

London, March 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Danish government will ask parliament to vote a credit to send the cruiser Pien to China in connection with Denmark's projects there. Prince Waldemar's division has crossed the Marilao river and is advancing northwards.

"The insurgents attacked the Americans last evening at Marilao but were repulsed with severe loss. Our loss was five killed and 14 wounded.

"Garcia, a native general, came down from Dagupan by train with one thousand riflemen and four thousand Bolomen, and took possession at Marilao. A river was between the American and insurgent forces. The South Dakota volunteers and the Third artillery, acting as infantry, were thrown forward. The South Dakotas charged brilliantly across an open space from the east of the rail way to the edge of some woods. They lost ten killed and eleven wounded, including three lieutenants.

"The Third artillery on the right of the railroad charged and lost nine men wounded, two mortally. On the left the insurgents in the trenches on the east of the river offered a stubborn resistance. Lieut. Critchlow, with two guns of the Utah battery, and Lieut. Davis, with a navy Colt gun, forced thirty insurgents in a long trench on the opposite side of the river to surrender at the close quarters of one hundred yards.

"The rest of the insurgents got out with severe loss. Ninety dead insurgents were counted."

Manila, March 28—The National Zeitung reproaches Great Britain and in particular Mr. Chamberlain with having acted in an unfriendly way toward Germany in the Samoan question and thus influencing the attitude of the United States.

Justification—Magistrate—Why did you steal the umbrella?

Culpit—I felt my rheumatism coming on, your honor—Detroit Journal.

The rebels have unloaded about 500 men from a train half a mile in front of Gen. MacArthur's forces, with the object of reinforcing the Filipino garrisons at Bulacan and Guiguinto, on the other side of the railway leading to Malolos.

All is quiet in front of the lines of General Overseers and Hale.

A detachment of 96 Filipino prisoners

was escorted into Manila to-day. Their appearance aroused great interest, as they were marched from the railroad depot to the prison.

New York, March 28.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: As a result of his gallantry and judicious management of the campaign against the insurgents, the war department has practically determined to appoint Arthur B. MacArthur, now major-general of volunteers and a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, to be brigadier-general in the regular service. Major-General Anderson, now on duty with Gen. Otis, is to be appointed brigadier-general in the regular service.

A THOUSAND AMERICANS GONE.

Hongkong, March 28.—The correspondent of the Daily Press says: "A study of the wounded men in the hospitals and observation on the firing lines develops the fact that the accuracy of the native aim is fast improving. A large percentage of the wounds are in the lower part of the body and legs. The great mass of bullets still fly high, as they do even in well-trained armies, but the line itself, previously more safe than some two or three hundred yards in the rear, is becoming more dangerous.

Another body was found in the ruins at half past two o'clock this afternoon. It consisted of a skull, the greater part of the vertebrae, the thigh bones, the arms and some pieces of flesh. It lay on a mattress. It is impossible to tell whether it is the body of a man or a woman. The finding of this body brought the total number of unknown bodies taken from the ruins up to twenty-five.

The total number of persons killed during the fire and dying subsequently from injuries received in the fire is eleven.

Body number twenty-six was found at 11:50 p.m. It is the best preserved yet taken from the ruins. There are a trunk, parts of the legs and a part of one arm. The body is evidently that of a man. It was found about the main entrance of the hotel opened into the office.

AN OFFENDING SPANIARD.

Manila, March 28.—7:10 p.m.—The United States gunboat Yorktown has arrived here with the Spanish steamer Mundara, owned by the Mondragon Company, of this place. The steamer was captured after a stiff chase in the Gulf of Lingayen. While the despatch is silent as to the cause for the capture, it is surmised it was due to her carrying contraband of war. This is apparently borne out by the fact that the gulf leads to the terminus of the railway, which in turn leads to the insurgent capital of Malolos.

It is further borne out by the fact that the capture itself would hardly be attempted against a neutral merchant ship unless for serious reasons. Spain is now practically in the position of a neutral power, so that her merchantmen have immunity from capture unless there is good foundation for the belief that aid and comfort is being given to the enemy.

A TOUGH JOB.

London, March 29.—The Times, in an editorial commenting upon a suggestion thrown out by the New York Times regarding the "birth" of a feeling of respect for the Filipinos, says the growth of such sentiment does honor to the Americans so long as their respect is confined to bravery and endurance, and no inference is drawn from the military to the civic capabilities of the natives. "Until the Filipinos are vanquished and forced to sue for peace, any talk of concessions is liable to be misconstrued and lead to a prolongation of the struggle. That at least is the teaching of English history in dealing with semi-civilized races. The Americans evidently have a tough job, and it may be they have a long one. But we do not doubt they will do it thoroughly and in a workmanlike and effective fashion, as is their national way."

The Daily Chronicle this morning prints extracts from a letter written by a distinguished British naval officer recently in Philippine waters, who dilates upon the difficulties facing the Americans there. The writer, whose name is not given, says that the climate is very trying for nine months of the year, and that it is quite impossible for whites to live there. The Americans, he declares, lack mule batteries or horses to move their artillery. He is confident that the Americans "would prefer to clear out," but explains that "they cannot do this because of foreign merchants." The officer also remarks: "The Americans do not appear to understand the game of using one lot of natives against another. If they wish to conquer the islands they must adopt that plan, and also make roads and railroads."

Singapore, March 28.—Trouble is brewing on the island of Negros, where the inhabitants repudiate their self-constituted authority of Aniseto Lacson, president of the provisional government, to arrange affairs with the Americans, and have attacked the Americans. The censor at Manila suppressed the details.

The insurgents in Luzon sent a message to Lieutenant-Commander Coper of the British gunboat Plover, when the latter endeavored to effect a compromise, suggesting that they were ready to treat for peace through a neutral great power.

COMFORT FOR GERMANY.

United States Officials in Samoa Intended to Be Nice to Her.

Berlin, March 28.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained from the highest authority at this capital the following explanation of a feature of the Samoan question which has lately arisen:

On the report that the American government has cabled to its admiral at Samoa to act in accordance with the decision of two out of three of the representatives of the powers, the German government made earnest representations to the American ambassador here that the Berlin treaty requires the concurrence of the three powers, and called attention to the dangers which were sure to arise if there was anything like a violation of the treaty.

The American government made a frank and conciliatory answer, which has caused much satisfaction here. It recognized the necessity for unanimity on the part of all three powers under the treaty as a condition of any settled policy or permanent action, and declared the admiral was only authorized to act in agreement with a majority of the representatives of the powers in a case of emergency which absolutely does not admit of delay. But in such case the ratification or adjustment by the unanimous vote of the three powers must be sought at the first possible moment, and no permanent arrangement can be made without such unanimity. The American government, it is added, cabled to its representatives in Samoa to pursue the most friendly and conciliatory policy towards the German representatives and German interests, carefully avoiding anything likely to be misconstrued or to create ill-will.

In consequence of the stories regarding Manchu having sanctioned sectarian religion, the German government assured Mr. White that all its influence will be exerted against interference with the religion of any sect.

Cape, Barneson of Port Townsend came over on the Kingston last evening.

A. G. Kellar and C. S. Voorhees of Spokane and W. H. Langley and J. S. Reed of Portland, form a party of railway men enjoying the hospitality of the Victoria.

H. M. Trevey of St. Louis is at the Hotel Victoria.

Nathan Lewis of Montreal, accompanied by his son, Dr. G. Lewis, and his brother, L. Lewis, arrived from the East last evening and are at the Driard. Dr. Lewis is to become a permanent resident of Victoria.

E. A. Wadham, the pioneer canner of Blaine, Wash., is in the city.

F. J. Wheeler, district agent of the Great Northern, is registered at the Hotel Driard.

R. M. Glass is over from Vancouver, a guest at the Driard.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

## FILIPINOS STILL FIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1)

along the railway. At the rate of progress made in the last two days, the next 24 hours should bring the American forces well up to the insurgent capital, if indeed the assault on that place is not begun by that time. The officials are disposed to allow that time, however, considering the natural obstacles of unfordable rivers and burned bridges, together with the successive lines of rebel entrenchments, and moreover, as at Santiago, it is not doubted that the entrenchments will become formidable as the city itself is approached.

Leading war department officials referred to the desperation with which the insurgents were fighting. It was taken as an indication that they had staked everything on the outcome of this fight and losing it that they would submit rather than prolong a hopeless struggle. In this view of the fierceness of rebel fighting was taken as an evidence that "once whipped they will whipped."

The navy department received nothing from Admiral Dewey during the day, and up to the close of office hours nothing had been received concerning the achievement of the Yorkton in capturing a Spanish merchantman in the Gulf of Lingayen. While the despatch is silent as to the cause for the capture, it is surmised it was due to her carrying contraband of war.

Another body was found in the ruins at half past two o'clock this afternoon. It consisted of a skull, the greater part of the vertebrae, the thigh bones, the arms and some pieces of flesh. It lay on a mattress. It is impossible to tell whether it is the body of a man or a woman. The finding of this body brought the total number of unknown bodies taken from the ruins up to twenty-five.

The total number of persons killed during the fire and dying subsequently from injuries received in the fire is eleven. Body number twenty-six was found at 11:50 p.m. It is the best preserved yet taken from the ruins. There are a trunk, parts of the legs and a part of one arm. The body is evidently that of a man. It was found about the main entrance of the hotel opened into the office.

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Manila, March 28.—7:10 p.m.—The United States gunboat Yorktown has arrived here with the Spanish steamer Mundara, owned by the Mondragon Company, of this place. The steamer was captured after a stiff chase in the Gulf of Lingayen. While the despatch is silent as to the cause for the capture, it is surmised it was due to her carrying contraband of war.

Another body was found in the ruins at half past two o'clock this afternoon. It consisted of a skull, the greater part of the vertebrae, the thigh bones, the arms and some pieces of flesh. It lay on a mattress. It is impossible to tell whether it is the body of a man or a woman. The finding of this body brought the total number of unknown bodies taken from the ruins up to twenty-five.

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## A SACRED CONCERT.

Mr. Burnett's Fourth Organ Recital Proves a Meritorious Event.

Mr. G. J. Burnett's fourth organ recital of the 1898-99 series was given last evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. These recitals from their high class character deserve a favored position among our musical events. From an educational standpoint their influence cannot be overestimated. The sacred environment in which they are held is specially fitted to put one in a receptive mood, and thus assists the auditor to appreciate all the delicate tone contrasts. The organ as a solo instrument has no peer, and Eugene Thayer correctly estimated its glorious possibilities in purifying and elevating the musical tastes of the public, when he wrote: "Let the church gates be unbarr'd and let who will come without money and without price, and listen to the king of instruments, as it speaks of that love which fills the height and depth and breadth of vast infinitudes."

The concert last evening had many attractive features, but the most noteworthy was an organ duet—a decided novelty to Victoria music lovers. The duet was the Concert Fantasia, op. 25, composed by Eugene Thayer, the late organist of Tremont Temple, Boston. An organ duet is altogether different from the usual primo and secundo piano arrangements, for in the former both players have pedal work, and are thus not confined to any particular register. In the instrumental chords of the introduction Messrs. G. J. Burnett and B. Bantley revealed the increased volume attained by two players. In the tempo movement there were no tone contrasts, but in the second variation the coloring was enriched by the theme being given with reed effects to the accompaniment of soft flute overtones. In the third variation both performers employ the pedals, and with the rapid chromatic chords in thirds and sixths there was both brilliant execution and wonderful volume. The fourth variation was an interesting study of the harmonizing of varied effects, both performers playing the theme in different registers. The finale was taken with great speed, affording Mr. Bantley an opportunity of showing the firmness and evenness with which he can execute rapid scales.

Mr. G. J. Burnett in "The Storm Fantasy" gave this grand descriptive composition in a manner differing much from previous presentations. The difference in the interpretation last evening was more in the nature of bringing out appropriate effects than of mere execution.

Its rendition stamped Mr. Burnett as a student who has set himself the task of bringing out all the moods and purposes of the composer.

In "Wagner's march, 'Tannhäuser,'" Mr. Burnett was handicapped by the limited mechanism of his instrument, as he had only two manuals, and where the swell manual changes to the choir, he was obliged to resort to ingenious devices in order to make up for the absence of the required manual.

Mr. Burnett also varied the score and conformed to the orchestral rendition by giving the pedal pizzicato movement with 'cello stop, and then repeating it with trombone.

Mr. B. Bantley's playing of Scotson Clark's "The Chorus of Angels" was a dainty conception, the tempo being a graceful movement with pizzicato theme and soft sustained reed accompaniment.

The legato runs revealed a very realistic flute stop. Mr. Bantley's interpretation was not as mechanical as that of Mr. Bridgman, who played the same composition at St. John's church some three years back. The alteration from the flute to the piccolo stop saved the finale from any risk of monotony.

Mr. Burnett's two compositions, "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide With Me" were sung by Miss Laura Loewen, with violin obbligato by Mr. E. Powell. Miss Loewen again established her right to be classed at the very top of our few excellent singers, her notes possessing that full, rich tone which is the peculiar gift of the contralto. The sustained notes in "Abide With Me" call for undiminished volume, and these notes were sung without any symptom of decrease in power. Mr. Powell's obbligato was of his customary sympathetic quality.

Mr. E. Powell two violin solos, Schumann's "Abenlied" and Mascagni's "Intermezzo," were not in the main as smoothly executed as some of his past successes in adiante movements. His tone was not as finished, and his execution was not so clear as when he performed at the last Philharmonic. The tone was thin and tall compared with the sonorous accompaniment, and the ensemble revealed a lack of unity, soloist and accompanist producing divergent results.

Mr. J. Pilling's two solos, Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and St. Quentin's "Hosanna in Excelsis," were given in his usual impressive style, purity of tone being enhanced by fervor and earnestness.

The choir, besides singing the anthem, "The Radiant Morn," by Woodward, also rendered the chorus in "The Day Is Past and O'er."

Miss Clark, in the duet with Mr. Pilling, showed a sweet voice, but there was constraint, and the tone suffered accordingly.

Mr. Burnett's recitals are so full of merit that it is hoped he will soon have an instrument affording him ample scope for the display of his splendid talent.

METRONOME.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following Days at The Sterling 88 Yates Street.

## EVERY DROP IS DELICIOUS!



## THE TEES IN DOCK.

Work to Be Pushed Night and Day Until Repairs Are Completed.

The damage done the C. P. N. steamer Tees through striking Thorburne island as reported in yesterday's Colonist, are not extensive. The vessel was yesterday placed on the Esquimalt marine railway for examination and repairs, it was found that the damage consisted entirely of a twisted forecastle and a few dented plates. In all some half dozen plates will have to be removed and some seven or eight feet of the forecastle replaced. In order to obtain the vessel as short a time as possible a gang of Albion Iron Works employees were set to work in the afternoon and it is expected that before the end of next week they will have completed their labors. The tug Pilot lies at the end of the slip ready to be hauled on when the Tees has been floated.

## MARINE NOTES.

Re-insurance on the bark Dominion, now out 68 days from Honolulu, is being quoted at 75 per cent.

The British ship Hutton Hall was brought around to the outer wharf yesterday, where she will land her Victoria freight. Afterwards she goes to Vancouver and to Tacoma.

Steamer Fingal came in from the Fraser yesterday with a load of produce.

When leaving San Francisco for Victoria in continuance of her voyage from Iquique with nitrate for the Victoria Chemical Works, the Chilean ship Temuca ran into bad weather and was obliged to return to port.

Contrary to report brought by the Tacoma on Saturday, the steamer Monmouthshire went to Portland direct from the Orient and has landed 150 Japs. The Tacoma reported that she was coming here for repairs.

The next steamer due from the Orient is the Glenogle, which is expected on the 15th of next month.

Her Majesty's survey ship Era returned yesterday from Vancouver.

Tug Czar left for Vancouver last evening to tow the coal hulk Robt. Ker across to Departure Bay.

R. M. S. Empress of India left for the Orient early this morning.

## ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver. Str. Kingston from Port Townsend. Str. Maude from Vancouver. Str. Princess Louise from Westminster. Str. Garland from Port Angeles. CLEARED.

Str. Charmer for Vancouver. Str. Maude for Vancouver. Str. Czar for Vancouver. Str. Mystery for West Coast. Str. Princess Louise for Westminster. Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

## MUST HAVE PROHIBITION.

Dominion Alliance Will Demand the Enforcement of a Prohibition Law.

Rev. A. E. Green, of Vancouver, one of the strongest Dominion Alliance workers in British Columbia, is paying Victoria a visit. When seen last evening and asked what action that organization was going to take relative to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to accept the vote recently taken on the plebiscite as determining that a prohibition law should be enforced, he said: "I don't know as yet. I fancy there will be an awful time if Laurier continues to ignore us on this matter. We have written to Mr. Spence, the Dominion secretary, in our Alliance, in the East, asking him to interview the Premier, and we are waiting to receive a reply from him before we meet to decide what action to take."

Mr. Green declared that though he was a Liberal he could not tolerate such an action from a Liberal leader. "In any case," he said, "a short time ago a vote was taken on a by-law. Not a third vote was polled, yet do you suppose this prevented the passing of the measure?" Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated that because of the vote cast on the plebiscite being insufficiently representative he could not think of enforcing it. He has placed himself in a peculiar position and it will not be surprising to see him lose the leadership in consequence."

Mr. Green is of the opinion that prohibition should be recommended by the Dominion government to each of the provinces to be acted on as best they saw fit.

Farewell Social—in the Calvary Baptist church last evening a farewell social was tendered the Rev. R. W. Trotter, who has resigned his pastorate and leaves this week for the Boundary district to engage in missionary work for his denomination. Tables were spread and tea served from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, after which speeches were delivered. Mr. A. B. McNeill spoke a few words on behalf of the church. In appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Trotter during the past four years and presented him with a handsome saddle and a purse as a token of regard. An address was read from the B.Y.P.U. by the secretary and the following spoke: Mr. J. Strachan, president of B.Y.P.U.; Mr. Walker, chairman of the deaconate; Mrs. Andrews, for the Women's Mission Circle; Mr. Saunders, pastor of the Saanich church; Mr. Marchant and Mr. Hayes for the local preachers' association. Mr. Trotter thanked all present for the kindness that had been shown him and Mrs. Trotter, and briefly outlined his future work in the upper country.

HOCKEY.

Ranchers Organize.

The farmers of the neighboring islands

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES.

Sir:—A good many persons meaningly attribute to the Australian Colonies as milk and honey lands, and to the laws they bring into operation out there as "experimental legislation," but it is to these colonies we have to look for the solution of a great social problem.

New Zealand has just set the world an example in humanitarian laws, which will doubtless become universal as the extent of man's duty to his fellow man becomes adequately recognized.

An address presented to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand, by the industrial and progressive liberal party, upon the inclusion of the old age pension bill in the statutes of that colony, contains the following clause: "This measure marks the epoch in the march of civilization that looks large in man's history, and we feel that the people of this colony will fully appreciate their great work—work appreciated by many of the world's statesmen, but for the first time accomplished through your instrumental-ity."

On the occasion of a public reception, when the address was presented, the premier, who was greeted with an audience of 4,000 people, said: "Old men and women would have now, feeling that if they had failed the state had done its duty to them. The responsibility of paying for the maintenance of the old men and women in the homes for the aged would be shifted from them, the ratepayers, and the cost paid out of the consolidated revenue of the country. It was said that this pension was charitable aid in its worst form, and how was it, when they had borne for years the payment of a pension to the civil servants, and those civil servants were never termed paupers? Those who received a pension under this act had no more right to be insulted than the judges and civil servants of the country. It was very pleasing to him to see that Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the Conservative government at home had said before we go out of office we hope to pass an old age pension act. It was pleasing to lead that the leader of the Liberal party had said that the aged had a claim on the country. It was pleasing to him to see that Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the Conservative government at home had said before we go out of office we hope to pass an old age pension act. It was pleasing to lead that the leader of the Liberal party had said that the aged had a claim on the country. It was pleasing to him to see that Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the Conservative government at home had said before we go out of office we hope to pass an old age pension act. It was pleasing to lead that the leader of the Liberal party had said that the aged had a claim on the country. It was pleasing to him to see that Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the Conservative government at home had said before we go out of office we hope to pass an old age pension act. It was pleasing to lead that the leader of the Liberal party had said that the aged had a claim on the country. 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# The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1899.

Published by

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Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

### THE POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Bell, who moved the Address in the House of Commons, said in the course of his remarks that he expected the next census to show the population of British Columbia next to that of Ontario and Quebec. If this remark meets with the approval of the government, it ought to find expression in the proposed redistribution bill. British Columbia, in Mr. Bell's opinion, is to be third in the list of provinces in the matter of population. Surely then it ought not to remain next to the last in point of representation.

We wish to lay emphasis upon the point already made in these columns, and invite the attention of our provincial contemporaries to it, namely, that if the representation of British Columbia is not increased this year, and an election is held before such increase is made, the position of the province in point of representation will be very unjust. We have six representatives now, and if no change is made and an election is held this year, we will only elect six members then. A house elected this year will last until 1904, if it lives out its full term. Surely it will be very unreasonable that a province, that will be third in population in 1901, according to Mr. Bell, shall have only six representatives in the House of Commons until after 1904. On the other hand, if the present House of Commons is permitted to last out its full term, the next general elections will take place in 1901. But the census will not be taken until July 1, 1901, unless the B. N. A. act is altered in the meantime. That will be too late for a readjustment of representation in 1901, and the election will be held under the existing apportionment, that is of six members to British Columbia. The re-apportionment will take place, under the law as it now stands, in the session of 1902; but a house elected in 1901 may last until 1906. Wherefore, if an addition is not made to the representation of this province before the next general election, no matter when it is held, a very great injustice will be done. We have already pointed out that the 52nd section of the B. N. A. act is open to the interpretation that parliament can increase the representation of any province at any time, so long as the proportionate representation of the provinces established by the act is not impaired.

We submit that this is perhaps the most important question as far as regards British Columbia that can be mentioned at this time. There is no politics in it, or at least there ought not to be any in it. The newspapers of the province irrespective of party, and the representatives of the province in parliament, without regard to their political allegiance, ought to unite in an effort to prevent injustice being done British Columbia in the matter of representation.

### RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Ontario has preferred a request for a railway subsidy, and the despatches do not represent the Premier as refusing it. We shall be surprised if the session closes without provision being made for subsidies to new lines in all the provinces. Ontario seems to have resolved to begin a period of railway development. Thus a road from Missanabie station on the C. P. R. to James Bay is to be subsidized, which will connect the Great Lakes with Hudson's Bay and open a very fine section of country. In the Rainy River country, that is in that portion of Ontario lying between Lake Superior and the Manitoba boundary, 280 miles of railway are to be subsidized. In the central parts of the province subsidies are to be given to 72 miles of road. This means a very great deal for what will be the premier province of the Dominion, until British Columbia has had a few years more development. The policy is in striking contrast to that favored by our provincial government, which seems utterly hostile to railway construction, and has decided to set the people back a century and compel them to be content with toll roads. While British Columbia has been wiping the subsidy acts off the statute book, Ontario has taken a new departure and is dealing liberally with development projects. The Dominion is likely to take the same course. British Columbia will stand alone as the advocate of reactionary policy.

The Times expresses wonder at a remark attributed to Governor Brady of Alaska in regard to Vancouver Island. The Governor is reported to have said he was astonished that the United States should have surrendered such valuable territory as Vancouver Island. Nothing that may be said in Seattle on such subjects need occasion the least surprise. About four years ago the Post-Intelligencer printed a sensational story about a Russian, who was in Seattle at the time, and was alleged to be interested in a great railway from that city to connect with the Trans-Siberian road. The main object of the line was to establish a link between the United States and Russia which would give both countries an advantage over Great Britain. The minor fact that the railway would have to extend some 1,500 miles through Canada was disregarded, as also the small matter of bridging Behring Straits. The Russian was received with open arms by contractors and club men, and his checks were freely cashed. One of the largest railway contractors on the Coast spent several days with him figuring on supplies. When another paper, better posted on geography, said the Russian and his scheme were fraudulent, one of the Russian's friends, who had cashed one of his checks, intimated to the editor that he would certainly have to call him out, if such statements were repeated. The Russian is at present languishing in the Oregon state prison under a sentence for defrauding hotels in divers and sundry places. Seattle will bite at a stupid sensation more quickly than any other town on the Continent. The people have actually persuaded themselves over there that they have first class claim on Vancouver Island. They are a delightful people in many ways, but terribly gullible in the matter of alleged news.

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The Times seems to have reached the conclusion that the anti-Japanese legislation of the British Columbia legislature will be disallowed. The Colonist has made this contention ever since the laws containing the objectionable provision were passed. For so doing it received the usual amount of abuse from the Times and its political friends, who seem to be utterly unable to realize that there are matters of imperial policy which must be regarded from other than a local standpoint. There never was any use in trying to deceive the workingmen of British Columbia by the pretence that the legislature of this province was supreme in matters of this kind.

So the Deadman's island lease is to stand, and Vancouver will have to submit to having prosperity in the shape of a saw mill thrust upon her. The Colonist has not expressed any opinion as to the merits of the squabble, but it will be excused for saying that, if the mill is built, it hopes Vancouver's esthetic tastes will not be much injured thereby, and that its business importance may be greatly enhanced.

The announcement that the British deficit will only be £1,000,000 and therefore no increase of taxation will be necessary will set at rest all speculation as to the manner in which the Mother Country will take her first step in the direction of protection. The deficit will presumably be met by the issue of exchequer bills, and these will be retired out of revenue as soon as the present demand for naval expenditure drops off.

The losses of the United States forces in the Philippines are upwards of 1,000 in killed and wounded up to date, and the indications are that the struggle has only fairly begun. Adding to these the number of men who must be in hospital from various diseases, and it will be seen that the loss is very heavy.

The Post-Intelligencer talks wildly about Canadian animosity towards the United States, and its suggestion that the next elections will be fought out on that issue is simply nonsensical. Canada entertains no animosity towards its neighbors; but of course the Seattle paper knows too little about Canadian public sentiment to understand this.

The provincial government have decided to urge the federal government to adopt the Omineca route for the telegraph line between Quesnel and Dawson. The Colonist is very glad to be able to put on record this appreciation of an important suggestion.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Officer—What's the row up there?  
Office Boy—De editor's decillin' a poem with thanks."

Manufacturers' Agent—Is the head buyer up stairs?  
Accommodating Employee—No; he's out, but the sub-seller is down stairs.—Chicago Tribune.

BILLINGS—A man never learns to really know his wife until after they are married, no matter how long they may have been engaged.

DARROW—You're wrong there. Sometimes the girls have little brothers.—Stray Stories.

"I could never see anything great in your trip across the Rubbleon," said Washington. "Now, when I crossed the Delaware I had to contend with a great mass of ice."

"Yes," replied Caesar; "but look at the risk I ran of meeting a frost when I reached the other side." And even one of the Roman senators smiled.—Philadelphia North American.

TRAIL'S CONCLUSION.

Bobby (at the breakfast table)—Maud, did Mr. Jules take any of the umbrellas or hats from the hall last night?

Maud—Why, of course not! Why should he?

Bobby—That's just what I'd like to know. I thought he did, because I heard him say when he was going out: "I am going to steal just one," and—why, what's the matter, Maud?—Tit-Bits.

MONTAGUE, OF DUNVILLE, CURED OF ULCERATED ITCHING PILES.

Mr. Robert Montague, of Dunnville, Ont., writes:—"Was troubled with itching piles for five years and was so badly much so that I could not sleep. I tried almost every medicine known when I was recommended to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box and from the first application got relief. Have used two boxes and am now completely cured."



ELEPHANT IRONITE FLOOR PRINTS.

COPPER PRINT, The only anti-fouling print

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA

## SPECIALTIES:

Ship Varnishes.  
Pure Prepared Paints.  
"Elephant White  
Superfine Coach Colors.  
Turpentine.  
Linseed Oil.  
Lamp Black.  
Ultramarine Blue.  
Tube Colors.  
Liquid Coach Colors.  
Boat Enamel.  
Borax.  
Bronze.  
Golden Ochre.  
Chalk Yellow.  
Graphite.  
Window Blind Green.  
Domestic Colors.  
Graining Colors.  
Liquid Paints.  
Yellow Ochre.

## SPECIAL NOTICE:

Although we are in the midst of a very heavy spring trade, we take this opportunity of reminding you that stocks will occasionally run short in these days of quick turnovers, and that sorting up orders, large or small, will receive prompt attention. Please note that the shipping facilities of The Canada Paint Company, Victoria, are not surpassed by any corporation on this continent, and no finer Varnishes, Paints and Colors are made anywhere than the goods we offer.

Our trade is increasing in all departments, and we again cordially thank you for your liberal support.

Yours faithfully,

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.  
Manufacturers, Victoria, Toronto, Montreal.

## THE PROPOSED GERRYMANDER.

Toronto Mall and Empire.

Last year we received from the Federal government a new franchise law. It is almost unequal in its operation. Apart from the fact that it disenfranchises in one province the classes of people who are enfranchised in other provinces, and from the further fact that it places the elector at the mercy of the partisan official, we get in it an injustice unparalleled, for it restricts the Ontario elector to one vote and accords to the Quebec elector as many votes as there are constituencies in which he can qualify. If you live in Ontario and have property in a dozen counties, you have the right to speak once on federal affairs. But if you live in Mr. Tarte's province—Quebec—and have property in a dozen counties, or if you reside in one constituency and are employed in another, you can poll twelve votes, or two votes, as the case may be. The thing is a discrimination which no government other than the present Ottawa government would propose. This session a gerrymander is promised. The interference with the representation of the people is to be based upon the assumption that the present arrangement of the constituencies is unfair to the Laurier-Tarte party. It is a fact that that party has persistently claimed that the division of the country for electoral purposes is hurtful to it. But that complaint was set at rest in the election of 1896, when having an actual minority of the vote polled, the party secured an actual majority in the house. The pretense that there is unfairness or injustice is squarely answered by the manner in which the distribution has operated. As the old proverb says, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The redistribution was made by Sir John Thompson. One thing is very certain, and that is that Sir John Thompson, whose name is a synonym for rectitude, would not frame a measure knowing it to be unjust, and assuredly would not propose such a measure to parliament. When Mr. Tarte and the other authors of the Yukon and Drummond deals denounce Sir John Thompson's work as a fraud, they are blackening the memory of that statesman. It is a question whether those gentlemen can do anything more than this. Our constitution fixes the period at which redistributions can be effected. It states definitely that the constituencies shall be reconstituted after every census. There is no provision for a redistribution at any other time, and when the law names a particular occasion for a certain work it requires that the work shall be done, not at frequent and irregular intervals, or at the whim of any politicians who happen to want a gerrymander, but at the time mentioned. In 1874 the then Liberal government took it into its head to attempt what is proposed now, but on a smaller scale. One of its supporters had been elected by bribery—\$35,000 is the sum mentioned—and he was in danger of losing his seat. To render his re-election easy, a bill was introduced adding a township that had already voted and was already represented in parliament to his constituency for by-election purposes. This rascality, for such it was, was thwarted in the senate. The government to-day calculates that the Upper House will throw out the gerrymander it is to introduce, and that it will be able to appeal to the electorate against that Chamber. What it is striving for at this moment is a new cry against the senate. We do not pretend to know what the Senate will do. Perhaps it will pass the bill. But if it should protect the rights of the people to just representation in Parliament with the same vigilance with which it has stopped robberies and protected our pockets, we should like nothing better than a general election with the "new Liberals" and all their greedy, looting factions shouting "Down with the police!"

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JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. AGENTS.

Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

## MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY,  
March 21st

## Pattern Hats and Bonnets

## Mrs. W. Bickford,

SOMERSET HOUSE

61-63 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

## MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.

D. R. IRVINE, for 12 years, M. R. Geological Survey, Scotland.

P. O. Box 502, Office at Swinton &amp; Odd, Victoria, B.C.

experience in B. C.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED.

22½ Pandora St.

... VICTORIA ...

Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Sewer

Pipe, Etc.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles,

when you can get the best for the

same prices?

VICTORS, - \$55.00

STEARN'S, - \$50.00

IMPERIAL, - \$40.00

JOHN BARNESLEY &amp; CO. AGENTS.

118 Government St.

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Merchant's Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000

Rest - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now established at . . . .

## ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred.  
A general banking business transacted.  
Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,

Manager Victoria Branch

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help

kidneys to do what they must do

if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

TRAIL'S CONCLUSION.

And so the Hon. Joseph Martin has

decided that Trail is not to have a night

off unless the citizens pay for such protection themselves. He thinks the government cannot afford \$60 per month.

It seems pretty hard to think that a community which turns into the provincial treasury nearly \$12,000 in revenue cannot have some consideration.

Trail is the largest unincorporated town in the Province, and is certainly the most substantial.

What little is granted is the result of petitions,

prayers and supplications, and then

it always has a string attached.

Trail is entitled to as much money for street and

bridge purposes and necessary local im-

provements as is any other

## For Easter



Business Suits, \$5, 6.25, 7.50, \$10  
Boys 2-piece Suits \$1, 1.50, 1.75, \$2  
" 3 " \$8.25, 8.75, 4.25, \$5  
30 Cases Just Received.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES,

B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.

Glovers, Hatters and Outfitters  
Klondike Outfits, Half Price

.. 97 JOHNSON STREET

Subdivision Map...  
... Heywood Estate  
on view in our window  
HEISTERMAN & CO.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.  
Look for blue label cigars.  
Demand blue label cigars.  
Boycott non-union cigars.  
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.  
Smoke union-made cigars.  
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.  
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.  
Dominion bicycles, \$40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co.'s.  
See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles ladies' and gents' at Hinton's.  
If you have beauty, I will take it.  
If you have none, I will make it.  
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steeled ranges and stoves at Clark &amp; Pearson's.

Adelina Patti Cream for beautifying the complexion. Face steaming, massage and scalp treatment, etc., etc., at Mrs. C. Kosha sole agent for Dandeneau the only hair renewer.

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short &amp; Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 1000 yard E. &amp; D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

Now is the time for Easter Cards, Prayer and Hymn Books, Bibles and other Easter gifts. Come and see the nice line we have of these goods. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Special lines in Art Cretones and Muslins at Weiler Bros. Also an elegant range of Satins.

New Wall Papers for spring trade-somethings special in Ingrains. Weiler Bros.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions &amp; Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

Victoria Clearing House.—The returns of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending March 28 amounted to \$624,852 and the balances \$199,743.

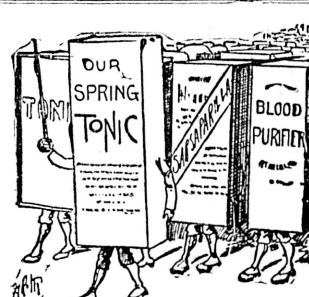
Will Install Officers.—On Tuesday evening next Branch No. 1 Juvenile Order or Foresters install officers. After the business of the evening a lantern exhibition and supper will be provided in the K. of P. hall.

Judgment for Plaintiff.—Mr. Justice Martin yesterday handed down a judgment for the plaintiff in Jackson v. Mulrooney et al. The action arose over the defendants erecting a cabin within the boundaries of the plaintiff's claim.

A Lively Runaway.—A wheel from a runaway bounded through Messrs. Turner, Beeton &amp; Co.'s front door yesterday afternoon, smashing in the frame work and breaking the plate glass. The runaway was that of J. Renouf's horse and delivery cart. The horse went down Yates street at a great rate and in turning into Wharf street the wheel came off with the above results. After circling a few blocks the horse was caught in front of the courthouse.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



To Fight Disease  
SUCCESSFULLY,  
During the changeable Spring and Hot Summer months, the system should receive a tonic up now. And for this purpose our Extract of Sarsaparilla with boddies has no superior. It is the most efficacious Spring Medicine, removes impurities from the system and puts new life into Torpid Liver and Stagnant blood, a splendid all-round Tonic. Beef, Iron and Wine also for the very delicate.

G. H. BOWES Chemist  
Tel. 425. 100 Govt St., near Yates St.

Life of a tire G. &amp; J. TIRES

## THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Martin in the Action Respecting the American Boy Claim.

Mr. William Braden's Appeal From the Decision of the Chief Commissioner Dismissed.

Mr. Justice Martin yesterday handed down his judgment in re the American Boy mineral claim, an appeal from the decision of the chief commissioner of lands and works, refusing to give William Braden a crown grant for the claim. The appeal was dismissed. Mr. Braden was the first locator of the claim, but the present owners completed their assessment work first. The judgment in full follows:

Disorderly Conduct.—A number of sailors from the merchant ships in the Royal Roads have been summoned to appear in the provincial police court for causing a disturbance at Esquimalt.

The Sale Opens To-morrow.—The sale of seats for the home production of the opera of "Iolanthe" opens to-morrow, the performances being set for the 3rd and 4th of April. Rehearsals promise an exceptionally clever entertainment.

Was Misunderstood.—Ald. MacGregor says there was a misunderstanding about what he said in regard to streets being taken over by the city. He is not in favor of compelling property owners to grade new streets before the city accepts them.

Prevention Better Than Cure.—Sing Kee, a resident of Chinatown, was fined \$10 and costs in the city police court yesterday for having on his premises a dangerous stovepipe. The owners of similar menaces to the safety of city property are advised to take warning, and govern themselves accordingly.

Special Session.—An appeal has been entered by the defendants in the E. & N. Railway Company v. the New Vancouver Coal Company, from the order of Mr. Justice Irving, directing Mr. S. M. Robins, superintendent of the defendant company, to answer certain interrogatories. A special session of the Full court will be held on Thursday to hear the appeal.

To Remain in Victoria.—Messrs. T. V. Twinning and Sidney H. Morse have decided to make their home in Victoria during the coming summer. Mr. Twinning will visit Vancouver once a week to meet his pupils there. He and Mr. Morse will give a concert in the Terminal City in about eleven days. Musical people will feel much gratified at the decision of these gentlemen.

The Ondurman March.—Mrs. James Orr of Vancouver has just published through the Anglo-Canadian Publishing Company of Toronto, the above march, dedicated to General Kitchener. The music is bright and gay, to good swinging time, and the march is certain to become a very popular one. With the exception of Mr. Cross this is the first effort of a native born British Columbian as composer of music. Mrs. Orr is to be congratulated on the excellence of her composition.

Fell From a Bridge.—Walter Cook, a workman employed in the construction of a new bridge between Extension mine and Fiddock's crossing, was brought to Victoria by the noon train on the E. & N. yesterday, suffering from a broken arm. He had fallen from the partially completed structure, and was in a bad way when the train passed and picked him up. Dr. R. L. Fraser attended to the patient on his arrival here and does not anticipate any serious permanent results from the mishap.

Changing Positions.—Mr. R. H. Sperling, son of Mr. H. K. Sperling, of London, one of the directors of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has been appointed general outside manager of the company's lines in this city. Mr. Sperling was trained in England as an electrical engineer, and has had charge of the company's power house at Goldstream since its installation. Mr. Goward will continue as manager of the company's business department and Mr. Gibson as traffic manager.

Easter Train Service.—For the convenience of those who may have planned to spend the Easter holidays with the trout at some of the many fishing places on their line, the E. & N. railway company have arranged for a sale of excursion tickets from all stations, good to return until April 3. The train schedule is as follows: Good Friday, outgoing trains at 9 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.; Monday, 9 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

Through Cars to Esquimalt.—Residents of Esquimalt and the western suburbs will be glad to hear that the electric cars are now running through to Esquimalt, the Rock Bay bridge having been put in thorough repair. The service for the present will be the same as heretofore, every half hour from 6 a.m. to noon, and every twenty minutes from noon until 8 p.m. It is the intention of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in the near future to give a more frequent service, running their cars every quarter of an hour from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m., a direct service being thus given from the hospital to Esquimalt. This should prove in every way satisfactory to all patrons of the cars.

Want More Time.—Mr. Noah Shakespeare, chairman of the railway committee of the Committee of Fifty, yesterday received the following letter from Mr. J. C. Atkinson, vice-president of the Port Angeles & Eastern railway: "It will not be possible for us to submit a proposition to you in detail before the 7th of April, for the reason that we desire to accompany the proposition with drawings, showing what docking and other facilities we propose building at this end to handle our business. At present our engineers are very busy with location survey and specifications. Next week, however, I can put them on the work. Therefore if nothing unforeseen occurs, I will have the matter in shape for your meeting on above date."

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and disengaged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

## Spring Opening

==NOW ON.

Delta Farming Lands  
FOR SALE.

Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass, at present under cultivation and ready for crop, varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are the richest and most productive kind throughout the Delta of the Fraser.

Plans and full particulars can be obtained from

PEMBERTON &amp; SON, Victoria, B. C.

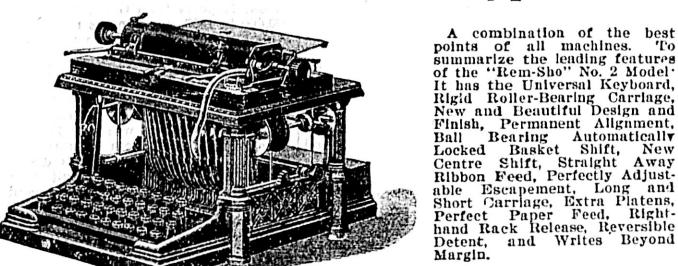
## MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for.... LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON

## The "REM-SHO" Typewriter.



A combination of all machines. To summarize the leading features of the "Rem-SHO" No. 2 Model. It has the Universal Keyboard, Right and Left Carriage, New and Beautiful Design and Finish, Permanent Alignment, Ball Bearing Automatically Locked, Basket Shift, New Centre Shift, Straight Away Ribbon, Perfect Automatic Adjustable Escapement, Long and Short Carriage, Extra Platens, Perfect Paper Feed, Right-hand Rack Release, Reversible Detent, and Writes Beyond Margin.

GEO. C. HINTON &amp; CO., AGENTS

## Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway

## EASTER EXCURSION

Trains will Leave Victoria, as follows:—

FRIDAY, March 31st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 2nd, 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on Sale to All Stations good to Return Until April 3rd.

George L. Courtney, Traffic Manager.

## WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

Death of George Jay, Sr., at the Jubilee Hospital Yesterday Morning.

Again death has visited the ranks of the men who came to British Columbia in the early sixties in search of wealth, this time claiming Mr. George Jay, Sr., than whom there was no more highly respected citizen. He passed away at the Jubilee hospital early yesterday morning, after an illness that had extended over the greater part of the last three years. Mr. Jay was born in Norwich, Norfolk, England, just 70 years ago. For a time he practised as a solicitor in his native town, but in 1853 was attracted to Australia by the gold excitement. He did not remain in the southern colony for long, but returned to England to continue practising his profession. In 1862 the news of the gold discoveries having reached England, Mr. Jay again left his law books to go mining, and took passage with many others for Victoria. He immediately proceeded to Cariboo and remained there four years. Upon his return to Victoria he started in the nursery and seed business, in which he continued until the time of his death.

Mr. Jay was a quiet, unassuming man, who, although not taking any active part in public affairs, took a deep interest in what was going on, and did what he could to advance the city and its institutions, particularly the work of the hospitals. In his younger days he was quite an athlete, and for some years held the amateur rowing championship. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. George Jay, of the legal firm of Yates & Jay.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 from the family residence, Cook street, and later from St. Barnabas church.

## NINETY PER CENT

If the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectively expels the humor. Seroful, salt, rheum, bals and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartie and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

NOLTE GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.

## ALL HINGES ON ALASKA

Commission to Collapse Unless Boundary Fixed Before Date of Reassembling.

Sir Charles Tupper Vigorously Criticizes Government's Weak Position in Negotiations.

In his speech as leader of the opposition, on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Sir Charles Tupper thus referred to the joint high commission:

The possibility of an Anglo-Saxon rapprochement, he said, raised questions of the greatest possible gravity. He had felt and appreciated that gravity, and this it was which had determined the course he had taken. He had felt that if there was any gratitude in man, the United States would recognize the deep obligation under which they stood, to Great Britain, who had refused to join a combination of the powers of Europe, and had thereby prevented those powers from interfering in the war with Spain. At that time, in the press and among the public men of the United States, there were strong expressions of gratitude, and he, therefore, believed that he had good reason for hoping that a complete understanding would be arrived at between the two branches of the English-speaking race.

He believed that an opportunity had arisen for Canada to obtain a fair and just settlement of the various questions outstanding between them. Actuated by this belief, he had abandoned his intention of carrying on a somewhat active agitation in the province of Quebec. He had done this under a sense of public duty, feeling that while the commission was sitting he was precluded from dealing with the questions under their consideration, because the interests of Canada might be prejudiced by such discussion. He had for this reason resisted the arguments of friends who pointed out that the Liberals might accomplish something and then appeal to the country. The Liberal-Conservatives, in accordance with their invariable habit of putting country before party, would have to risk such a result. He was willing to remain in opposition if anything could thereby be accomplished for Canada. Sir Charles at this point digressed for a few minutes in order to pay a high compliment to the character, ability and learning of Lord Herschell. He then proceeded to say that for six months there had been a feeling of great impatience among the people of Canada with regard to the whole matter of the joint commission.

## ADJOURNMENT A MISTAKE.

Sir Charles Tupper, continuing after recess, said:

"I have referred to the failure of the negotiations, and the fact that at the end of six months, waiting impatiently for the result, we learned that an adjournment had taken place until the 2nd day of August next. I cannot but express my deep regret that there should have been such an adjournment. I think it is due to Canada, and I think it was due to the great interests with which the representatives of Canada on that occasion were charged by Her Majesty, that they should have declined to make any adjournment. Of course, we are bound to accept the official statement made by the head of the commission representing the United States, and by the Prime Minister of Canada for Lord Herschell, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present. But when the reasons were disclosed, when the position was stated to the country as it was officially stated in that state paper, authorized by Mr. Fairbanks on the one side and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the other, I could not but feel that a serious mistake had been made on the part of the representative of the crown.

The fact that the United States of America adopted a course which Mr. Bell has to-day, as the mouthpiece of the executive of this country, stated was a dishonorable course, not justified by the comity of nations, it is my opinion that the interests of Canada required, not that there should be an adjournment until the 2nd day of August, but that there should be a suspension of these negotiations. (Hear, hear.) I regret that any such course became necessary, but when a great country like the United States of America took a position which demands from the mover of the address the term 'dishonorable conduct,' I cannot but say that I very much regret that there should have been any question of an adjournment. I do not myself believe that there is any intention or expectation to meet on the 2nd day of August. Why, the statement is made that an arrangement was all but reached in regard to a number of questions touching the interests of Canada, but that the representatives of Canada took the ground that there should be no arrangement made of any kind on any of these questions unless they were all arranged. I do not hesitate to express the opinion that if the representatives of Canada took such a ground, they took a most unfortunate position. I do not see why it was necessary to take the position that every question must be settled. Suppose that a few questions interesting to Canada could be disposed of, as was intimated, why should they not be disposed of, without reference to any question on which it was not possible to come to a conclusion? (Hear, hear.)

## ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

"The leader of the government will correct me if I am wrong in saying that I understand the terms of that adjournment to be that the commission will meet on the 2nd of August, provided that in the meantime, by diplomatic intercourse, the governments of Great Britain and of the United States of America solve this question of the boundary of Alaska. I assume from the very terms of the statement as made that the adjournment is for the very purpose of enabling their respective governments to deal diplomatically with that subject, and I assume that it is not the intention to meet if that question remains in the position that the United States say practically 'Gentlemen, we do not intend to settle this question,' for they might just as well say so in so many words as to use the terms that they have used. What do they say? They say, 'We will not have any arbitration at all in the question of the boundary of Alaska unless you agree, before we go to that question, that, provided the arbitrators decide that we are in possession of Canadian territory, we shall not be required to give it up, but continue to hold it.' That is point the first. Point the second is—'We do not intend that there shall be any settlement of this Alaskan boundary question at all!' Why, sir, no person ever made so monstrous a proposi-

sition as that there should be an equal number on each side and no umpire to decide a question of that kind. The question of international boundary is a question that is perfectly understood in the comity of nations. It depends on the construction of the treaty under which that boundary is fixed, and when two governments are unable to agree as to the terms of that treaty in such a way as to settle the boundary, then, according to all practice, such a question should be solved by a reference to an international tribunal by calling in experts, and by calling in an umpire of an international character, to decide what shall be done. If the statement be true that has been given to us to-day, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, that the representatives of the government of Canada determined that there should be no settlement of any question without that question being settled, what position will you be in on the 2nd of August to meet at Quebec unless in the meantime that question is settled by a diplomatic arrangement between the two countries? I hold therefore that in the interests of Canada, and upon every principle of international law by which such questions are governed, it was the duty of the representatives of the crown to take the stand there and then that there would be no further negotiations upon these questions at all if that question was not disposed of before the tribunal met, and I assume that will be the case.

## WHERE ARE WE NOW?

"Where are we now? Why, sir, every person knows that there became a burning desire on the part of the people of Canada that these negotiations should be brought to a termination, and that the representatives of Canada should return to their country; that if it was found impossible to induce the United States of America to agree to a fair and just solution of these various questions, the matter should be terminated and Canada should be left in a position to take such measures as, I do not hesitate to say, are absolutely essential to command that respect on the part of that great republic that lies to the very foundation of securing any just consideration for any Canadian question. We have tried many ways; we have tried the classic means of accomplishing these objects too long, and we have tried them with such a thoroughly bootless result that the patience of the people of Canada is exhausted. No person talks of retaliation; no person raises the question of retaliation for a single moment; but we say the time has come when it is absolutely due to Canada, and Canadian interests that the world should know that we are not in the humiliating and dependent position of being obliged to cringe as subordinates to the feet of the United States of America on any consideration whatever. (Cheers.) We say that Canada has attained that position, and she enjoys that position to-day. Consider her attitude in whatever light and from whatever standpoint you may, we say Canada occupies a position in which she asks no favors from the United States of America or from any other country. (Cheers.)

## SHOULD HAVE BEEN CLOSED.

"These deliberations, in my judgment, should have been closed the moment the United States took so unreasonable a position as they did, according to the official report given by the Hon. Senator Fairbanks and the Prime Minister of Canada, acting as the head of the commission. I say the moment that point was reached, those negotiations should have been closed, and the representatives of Canada should have returned to their seats in this House of Commons of our country, and should have been in a position to take up these questions and deal with them, not in a spirit of retaliation, but in a spirit of adopting just such legislation as the interests of Canada demanded at their hands. (Cheers.)

"A great deal of difficulty that has grown out of this question has been the disastrous result of the policy pursued by the government. I say it with regret that, in my judgment, from the hour the government was formed in 1890 until they went down to this international arbitration, or meeting, in Quebec two years later, if their sole object had been to render it impossible for Canada to obtain any fair and just and reasonable arrangement with the United States, they left nothing undone during these two long years that could prevent the accomplishment of that desirable result. (Cheers.) That is a very strong statement, but I will show the house the ground on which I base it. The first unfortunate step taken by the First Minister was to unbosom himself to a Chicago reporter. In that interview he took the last ground which any man charged with the duty of leading the government of Canada ought to have taken with regard to the House of Commons, and that there were several countries that under his resolution were entitled to the privilege given. When he was told that he held up his right hand—and I can see him standing there in all the majesty of his position and power—declaring to this House and to the world that he and his government studied this whole question, and they had come to the conclusion that there was only one country in the world that could enjoy success in diplomacy is that the men who are negotiating with you should have some respect for you, that the people with whom you are called upon to negotiate these matters should believe that you know something of the subjects upon which you are talking.

## WHEN THE TARIFF CAME DOWN.

"When this tariff of the Liberal government was brought down, the prime minister was told from this side of the House that he would not accomplish what he aimed at, that there would be two treaties in the way fatal to his policy and that there were several countries that under his resolution were entitled to the privilege given. When he was told that he held up his right hand—and I can see him standing there in all the majesty of his position and power—declaring to this House and to the world that he and his government studied this whole question, and they had come to the conclusion that there was only one country in the world that could enjoy the advantages which the resolution offered. I need not detain the House longer than to say that he and his government soon found they were wrong in that from top to bottom, and that they had been trying the pretense hand upon a subject which they did not understand. At last, down in Shefford, at the great commercial dinner there, Mr. Fielding had the manliness to say, and I give him credit for it, 'We have no preference tariff, but we intend to have one next year.'

"I cannot imagine gentlemen who had any idea in approaching the United States of America for a reciprocal treaty, stigmatizing themselves more completely than they did in this matter, even if they had been offered a premium for doing so. What they did in this respect was bad enough in all conscience, but they did worse. While filling the country with this great shout of loyalty to the Motherland, to whom we owe so much, and were so anxious to pay a portion of our debts, they did to have spent six months here and to have got nothing but a broken rib. When that treaty came to an end in that deplorable fiasco, when it was found that on a question of great importance to Canada, the question of the delimitation of the boundary between the United States, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia; when it was found the only terms on which they would consent to have an arbitration at all were insulting to any sensible man, the adjournment to the 2nd of August was a mistake from every possible point of view. Canada was in a position to demand that Great Britain should put that question in a position that it must be solved, and the United States must be brought to recognize the fact that they were dealing with a country as great and as powerful as the United States themselves, and therefore the question must be submitted to a fair and honorable arbitration, just as England had submitted the rights and interests she had at stake. The Premier was bound to take his stand and demand the completion of negotiations, and failing that, that they must ask Great Britain to deal with that great question of international law and have that question settled as all great national questions must be.

refer again to the remarks made by the First Minister to the Chicago reporter. "When he had ascertained the true position and was asked by the United States, 'Do you refer to your proposal,' which he said to a Chicago reporter he was prepared to make, namely, a proposal to give and take, and give up your inshore fisheries in return for free admission of fish in the markets of the United States?" my right hon. friend was obliged to say no.

## THE TREATY OF '88.

"But there is another question I am asked by the organ of the Liberal party if there are not two Tuppers. They are good enough to remind me of the statements which I made when I asked this house to accept the Washington treaty of 1888. What was that treaty? That was not a treaty in which we were at the feet of the United States asking for arrangements. That treaty grew out of a proposal made by Mr. Bayard, then secretary of state for the United States, to myself, proposing that we should meet and discuss the question as to whether the Atlantic fisheries could not be disposed of. In justice to Canadian rights, we were compelled to seize their fishermen if they came into our waters. At that time the relations between the two countries were of the most unpleasant character, and her Majesty's government appointed three plenipotentiaries, of whom I had the honor to be one. Mr. Chamberlain was the leader of her Majesty's representations. We went to Washington, and after some two months of negotiations we succeeded in making a treaty so favorable that although at the first blush hon. gentlemen might say it was very wrong and improper, as they always do anything that comes from the Conservative party, the House of Commons unanimously adopted it. That treaty was sent down by Mr. Cleveland to the Senate of the United States, with the declaration that it was a fair, honorable and just statement of the whole question, and he urged the Senate to adopt it. That treaty may be studied by any honorable gentleman in this house, and he will find that every single contention on the part of Canada is to our rights under the treaty of 1818 is conceded in it, and I will give better evidence directly than that as to its value. As we had great reason to doubt whether it would receive a two-thirds vote of the Senate, we followed that up by a modus vivendi to go into operation pending the ratification of the treaty, or until by proclamation it was cancelled. That modus vivendi is in operation to-day. I believe that the Premier offered substantially the re-enactment of that treaty to the United States of America on the present occasion as a settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question. I have reasons for making this statement, because, as honorable gentlemen are aware, despite all efforts to maintain the secrecy, a great deal will leak out and it is impossible to prevent the press and certain parties from getting a good deal of information.

"The next step was the sending to Washington of the minister of marine and fisheries and the minister of trade and commerce, to see if they could induce the United States to consider a reciprocal trade arrangement. Well, how did they come back? They came back with the Dingley tariff, largely increasing the duties upon lumber, after the late government had gone out of office, and with a more stringent alien labor law than existed before. I am not surprised that these gentlemen came back intensely disgusted. Then what was the next step? We then had the minister of finance coming to the front, and with a great shout of loyalty that was to echo throughout the whole British Empire, he declared to this House and to the people of Canada that the government had made up their minds, as the United States had given them the cold shoulder and were not disposed to entertain any of their proposals, to adopt the policy of giving a preference to British trade in their tariff. I won't go into all the history of that tariff, because it is too well known to require repetition. But we all know the very unfortunate blunders that the minister of finance and his colleagues fell into on that occasion. One of the very first elements of success in diplomacy is that the men who are negotiating with you should have some respect for you, that the people with whom you are called upon to negotiate these matters should believe that you know something of the subjects upon which you are talking.

"WHAT BRITAIN SHOULD DEMAND.

Sir Charles, continuing, said that from the hour the commission got power to the day they went to Quebec, was it any wonder those gentlemen, who, during those two years, did everything that a government could do to make it impossible to get an intelligent American to listen to their proposals at all, were at any wonder, they had yielded every principle, at the end of six months, that great man would the commission should have found utterance in almost his last words? "It is too bad to have spent six months here and to have got nothing but a broken rib." When that treaty came to an end in that deplorable fiasco, when it was found that on a question of great importance to Canada, the question of the delimitation of the boundary between the United States, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia; when it was found the only terms on which they would consent to have an arbitration at all were insulting to any sensible man, the adjournment to the 2nd of August was a mistake from every possible point of view. Canada was in a position to demand that Great Britain should put that question in a position that it must be solved, and the United States must be brought to recognize the fact that they were dealing with a country as great and as powerful as the United States themselves, and therefore the question must be submitted to a fair and honorable arbitration, just as England had submitted the rights and interests she had at stake. The Premier was bound to take his stand and demand the completion of negotiations, and failing that, that they must ask Great Britain to deal with that great question of international law and have that question settled as all great national questions must be.

Sir Charles Tupper—"I do not intend to insinuate that the Prime Minister made a deliberate false statement. I draw the distinction between that and an untrue statement. Any statement is untrue, I do not at all wish it to be inferred I am charging the hon. gentleman with deliberately mis-stating any facts; I want that to be clearly understood. But I am bound to say that, whether untrue or not, the statement of the Premier is disproved by the whole history of Canada. There never was a party in this house or country that regarded with more importance than did the Liberal-Conservative party the great importance of having the most friendly relations, both socially and commercially, with the United States of America. I hold that as a cardinal principle, and I say that the Conservative party have acted upon that principle from the first hour of confederation down to the present. Everyone remembers that in 1871 Sir John Macdonald was sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty between Great Britain and the United States. What happened? He did negotiate a treaty and its adoption was moved on the floor of this house. I shall have occasion directly to draw the attention of the house to the subject that was under consideration in the conference? It may be a new mode of diplomacy, but it is not likely to be successful on. When they proposed 'this house to make corn free, did not Mr. Charlton tell them: If you contemplate any negotiations with the United States of

America, you had better reserve something, so as to give you a basis for negotiations? But the policy that prevailed on that occasion, and that overrode the minister of finance and Mr. Charlton, was the policy of the right hon. gentleman to lead the House, who, when formulating that magnificent policy that was to stifle the whole of British North America when it came to light said: 'The dealings with the American Republic have been simply this, that the Canadian government has never been generous in their treatment of American citizens and the American Republic. If we have favors to give, if we have concessions to make, we should give them and make them gracefully.' Well, sir, he said that, and where does he stand himself? He lowered the duties on iron, he lowered the duties on wheat and on flour, he made corn free, and he increased products sent from the United States into Canada by over \$20,000,000 per annum.

CANADA BROUGHT INTO CONTEMPT.

"That was carrying out his mode, and what did he get by it? Why, sir, when he went down to negotiate those trade arrangements at Quebec his hands were empty. He had given away everything he could give, and he got nothing for it, and he has not got thanks and recognition or anything that is valuable to a public man, and he has only succeeded in bringing his country into contempt. I say it advisedly, I say the feeling throughout the whole of this country is that the position of Canada would be infinitely higher, stronger and better to-day if that commission had never been heard of. (Cheers.) We have been suing and imploring on the platform and everywhere, we have been begging favors from the United States of America, when there is not a country on the face of the globe that is in a better position than this Dominion of Canada to present a bold front, and to assert that independence that will enable us to deal fairly and justly between man and man, but that we ask no favors whatever. Now, sir, what would such astute men as Senator Fairbanks and the late Mr. Dingley think when they were asked to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with gentlemen who had shown, either that they did not know what they were talking about, or that they were most unfriendly towards the United States of America and determined to have little to do with them as possible? While our imports from the United States exceeded our imports from Great Britain by \$20,000,000 in 1895, our imports from Great Britain exceeded our imports from Great Britain by \$40,000,000 in 1898. The free list given by the tariff of the hon. gentleman now sitting on the treasury benches was 72½ per cent. of the total free list given by Great Britain was only 17½ per cent. Was that brought about by natural causes? The hon. gentleman said this disparity in the figures was not the result of natural causes, and he said the government were going to see that all this was changed.

Capt. C. N. Black, who has large interests in the Omineca country and has been over the trail from Quesnel many times, in an interview yesterday said that there would be no difficulty in building a telegraph line which it is the intention to build from Quesnel to connect with the Skagway-Dawson line, through the Omineca district. Although the line would be some 100 miles longer than if the old telegraph trail was followed all the way, many advantages would accrue from the change, not the least of which is the fact that the line would run through an inhabited country, where the trails are kept open all the year round and where there would be considerable business for a telegraph office.

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# Blue Ribbon Baking Powder

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

REMINISCENCE.

There's a name that sometimes haunts me,

Mary Jane; first it gladdens, then it taunts me; The refrain bids me back to trees and heather,

Where in olden, golden weather,

You and I were oft together,

Mary Jane.

Murmuring sils and satin gleaming,

Mary Jane, Bid me from this rustic dreaming,

But in vain;

Though enchantments now endeavor

That old mystic spell to sever,

Heart throbs speak the old name ever,

Mary Jane.

Lights and prisms cannot glisten,

Mary Jane,

Like the stars themselves, repining,

By the lane.

And the stars themselves, repining,

Ere we parted were declining,

Awed by your bright eyes' outshining,

Mary Jane.

Beauty sometimes delges to hear me,

Mary Jane,

But I wish that you were near me,

Once again,

With the whispering leaves in chorus,

And the starlight glittering o'er us,

And the long white road before us,

Mary Jane.

## PRESS ECHOES.

### INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON PUBLIC LIFE.

The new civic spirit aroused by the recent war, and strengthened by the great national problems which have sprung from it, will deeply affect the political leadership of the country. On all sides we hear intonations over the decline of American statesmanship. Republics, we have been told, will not tolerate men of real ability. Others have attributed the absence of great national leaders to the intense commercialism which dominates our political and social life. The real cause lies deeper. Where public life gives little opportunity to men of great ability and intellectual power, middlebrow will have a free field. The talent of the country will seek activity in other directions. At the present time the judiciary-state and federal—owing to the enormous influence which it yields, on the only branch of the government that attracts a high order of ability. The failure of the present generation to produce great statesmen is due to the absence of these common political issues that make real national leadership possible, rather than to a want of available material. With the important questions now arising, our public life will offer unlimited possibilities of distinction and fame. It will enlist the energies of men who have hitherto found greater opportunities in business or professional life.

### IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

The Egypt of the map shows more than 400,000 square miles, an expanse nearly seven times as great as New England; but the practical Egypt, that which produces crops and sustains life, is barely as large as the States of Vermont and Rhode Island taken together. This is the ribbon-like strip of alluvial land bordering the Nile, a few miles wide on each side, and measuring not more than 10,500 square miles. The extension planned and to be completed in the next six or eight years, wholly by irrigation, is no less magnificent in conception than the rescaling from the Ilyrian and Arabian deserts of 2,500 square miles, or twice the area of Rhode Island. This will be exploited in the truest sense, and its accomplishment will be a verification of the ancient saying that "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt."

### LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Concerning the existence of life elsewhere in the universe, it is to be remembered that the general physical condition of an extra terrestrial body must be taken with great caution as the index of the presence or absence of living things. The protoplasm of resting seeds may withstand the cold of liquid air nearly 200 degrees centigrade below the freezing point, or more than 300 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. It is thus to be seen that terrestrial protoplasm is capable of an adjustment to a range of temperature of 325 degrees centigrade, or nearly 600 degrees Fahrenheit. In view of these facts, it would be extremely rash to say that complex masses of matter constituting a protoplasm might not exist at temperatures much above or below those of the earth. The range of endurance would depend upon the liquids entering into the composition of the living matter in question. The extremes of temperature given above were produced artificially, of course, and the cooling point may see a crusade of wealth, bearing analogies to the crusades of arms in the middle ages. If this be so, the dollars and pounds sterling in which the English peoples are wont to trust will be made to acknowledge a power in this world higher than themselves, and, instead of being the cause of speculation, economic depressions, overstrained activity and forgetfulness of God, they will become the means of salvation to their possessors and a support to the social and misnamed work of the church. —Catholic Quarterly Review.

As an object lesson this Egyptian enterprise should have no more interested observers than in America, especially in California, Nevada, California and other states of the West, where the irrigation expert is succeeding the railway builder as a developer. —The Century.

### INCENSE, RELICS AND OFFERINGS.

The use of incense in churches was forbidden as a heathen custom till the fifth century. The use of holy water was equally denounced as a practice of the pagan priests of Rome and of the ritual of Islam. The offering of Julian in Gaul by a priest is perhaps the earliest instance of the introduction of this corruption, which became a sort of superstition in the fifth century. The wonder-working power of the relics of the martyrs began to be believed toward the close of the fifth century, and almost immediately after we find complaints made of the sale of forged relics, both in the East and in the West.

### THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

The early fathers were very human, and differed from one another in many beliefs and opinions. None of them would have escaped the stake as a heretic in the twelfth century, but he then advanced one more of his peculiar views. But in the primitive ages they spoke freely and with wonderful boldness, denouncing the evils of paganism, and exhorting their brethren to lead the higher life according to pure Christianity. It is strange, at a time when questions of ritual are merely argued among us, that so little reference is to be found to the known customs and teachings in the primitive church.

### THE HUMILIATING PERIOD.

The first phase of colored suffrage lasted 10 years, or until the spring of 1877. It is not a decade to which any man or party can look back with encouragement or satisfaction. Had the southern whites themselves undertaken in patience and sympathy the political leadership of the colored people and not left them to become a prey to the adventurers who swarmed into the

South from the North, the story of negro suffrage might have read differently. But as it is, it is a story of incompetency on the part of the black man, and of extravagance and corruption on the part of the white man, who used the ex-slaves for selfish purposes. There would in any event have been a certain disorganization in the South following the war for the Union. Business had come to a practical standstill, the old order of society was broken up, and political alignments were disarranged. In such a period crime and corruption are sure to flourish. And as this period of change in the South was coincident with negro control, all the evils resulting then have been charged to black supremacy. But, making full allowance for this, there is enough left to mark this period as one of the most humiliating in modern history.—Walter C. Hamm, in North America Review for March.

cial bitch is fastened in front. The two long ends are then folded carefully together, passed between the legs, and tucked into the belt at the region of the small of the back. I use the word "belt" to simplify the explanation; for although some are used, and even pieces of rope, it is by no means general, and I do not remember ever having seen one used by a woman; so that the way they keep this garment in place, even when actively engaged, is positively astonishing.

The men—I am speaking of the poorer classes—often have no other garment, though many of them wear undershirts or always have a bright colored cloth about six inches wide that is passed under the arms and either tied tightly in front over the breasts, to the utter ruination of their figures, or which is far more graceful, passing under them, the ends crossing over the opposite shoulder and tied at the back. Those, however, who are in constant intercourse with Europeans adopt the bodice, while the older women, especially in the country, go languorously about in only a paning. Misnomers, as usual, try to dress the natives; but it is open to serious doubt whether the result is attended with any benefit, as there is certainly nothing in their method of dressing, in any way incompatible with the highest form of religion.—Gentlemen's Magazine.

### MOST MURDEROUS BATTLE.

To any army of physically inferior men the first disruption of ranks generally means utter ruin. Gunpowder is a great means of individual prowess. The rifle bullet of a lowly village, when fired at a giant, is as hard as that of a giant. On the retreat from Moscow the foot-soldier, famished and almost frozen French soldiers could hardly drag themselves along, but when too hard pressed, were still able to form squares and, with levelled muskets made the pursuing Cossacks shrink back out of bullet range.

But the medium of remaining strength still sufficed to pull a trigger would have failed to do the arrow of a Parliamentarian power and in a spear-to-spear fight the door would have been speedily opened. Hence the horrible courage of legions, headed by a horde of athletic barbarians.

In a "do-siegle" review of American battles, Gettysburg is mentioned as a "no ultra" of destructive fighting—"always excepting Waterloo—in proportion to the number of men engaged, probably the most murderous battle on record."—F. L. Oswald, in "The American Review."

### IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

The Egypt of the map shows more than 400,000 square miles, an expanse nearly seven times as great as New England; but the practical Egypt, that which produces crops and sustains life, is barely as large as the States of Vermont and Rhode Island taken together. This is the ribbon-like strip of alluvial land bordering the Nile, a few miles wide on each side, and measuring not more than 10,500 square miles. The extension planned and to be completed in the next six or eight years, wholly by irrigation, is no less magnificent in conception than the rescaling from the Ilyrian and Arabian deserts of 2,500 square miles, or twice the area of Rhode Island. This will be exploited in the truest sense, and its accomplishment will be a verification of the ancient saying that "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt."

### THE ALMSGIVERS OF THE FUTURE.

A great evil of the middle ages was the existence of a vast amount of warlike energy not kept under control. The church found a useful outlet for it in the Crusades, and satisfied the fighting instincts of her children without danger to their souls. A threatening evil of another order in our own day, a result of materialism, is the accumulation of great wealth into a few private hands. The existence in a state of a number of millionaires with little or no sense of responsibility for their riches, is destructive of real wealth, and is a cause of great social discontent. Even when he has the good will to use his wealth for the common good, a millionaire often has not the ability to spend his riches judiciously, and he finds that the results of his donations bear no proportion to the amount he has expended. Every one knows what vast sums of money have been spent upon Bible societies and Protestant missions, and with what little result, while money bequeathed to the poor is sometimes administered so indiscreetly as actually to promote pauperism.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Concerning the existence of life elsewhere in the universe, it is to be remembered that the general physical condition of an extra terrestrial body must be taken with great caution as the index of the presence or absence of living things. The protoplasm of resting seeds may withstand the cold of liquid air nearly 200 degrees centigrade below the freezing point, or more than 300 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. It is thus to be seen that terrestrial protoplasm is capable of an adjustment to a range of temperature of 325 degrees centigrade, or nearly 600 degrees Fahrenheit. In view of these facts, it would be extremely rash to say that complex masses of matter constituting a protoplasm might not exist at temperatures much above or below those of the earth. The range of endurance would depend upon the liquids entering into the composition of the living matter in question. The extremes of temperature given above were produced artificially, of course, and the cooling point may see a crusade of wealth, bearing analogies to the crusades of arms in the middle ages. If this be so, the dollars and pounds sterling in which the English peoples are wont to trust will be made to acknowledge a power in this world higher than themselves, and, instead of being the cause of speculation, economic depressions, overstrained activity and forgetfulness of God, they will become the means of salvation to their possessors and a support to the social and misnamed work of the church. —Catholic Quarterly Review.

THE CONTINENTAL FUNCTIONARY.

The government of the continent cannot and do not pay their innumerable agents adequate salaries, and we are compelled, therefore, to reward them in other ways, one of which is a series of rules intended to make them a privileged caste. To "insult" an official is everywhere on the Continent a high offense, and to bring an action against him, as we have said, is prohibited, to make of them a privileged caste. To "insult" an official is everywhere on the Continent a high offense, and to bring an action against him, as we have said, is prohibited, to make of them a privileged caste. To "insult" an official is everywhere on the

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## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, March 28, 8 p.m.

## SYNOPSIS.

The extensive low pressure area which was off the Coast yesterday now covers the entire Pacific Slope. Rain is falling in Cariboo and over the American coast southward to and including California. The weather has become milder in the Territories, and snow has fallen in Manitoba.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	35 51
Kamloops	34 52
Barkerville	32 58
Calgary	12 28
Winnipeg	2 20
Portland, Ore.	46 48
San Francisco, Cal.	50 54

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong westerly winds, partly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to strong westerly winds, unsettled, with occasional showers.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 28

Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. 38 Mean. 43

Noon. 48 Highest. 51

5 p.m. 50 Lowest. 35

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 miles. Calm.

Noon. 4 miles southwest.

5 p.m. 11 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sunshine—2 hours 0 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.910

Corrected. 29.930

E. BAYNES REED,

Provincial Forecast Official.

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound: H. Hirschfeld Cohen, W. H. Humphrey, C. W. Hill, E. W. Hook, C. D. Voorhees, Mrs. Sharrock, Master Sharrock, Miss Brookway, J. Greenwood, G. G. Berger, R. L. Fox, Jno. Frie, Miss Green, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hyatt, P. C. Terry, Jno. Goodman, Capt. Barneson, C. W. Buzzard, Sister Irene, A. G. Killian, W. Lacy, H. R. Graham, H. G. Taylor, H. G. Winkelman.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

G. M. Stump, H. Logan, Mrs. Hawkins, M. Jones, H. Burroughs, J. G. Pendray, S. H. Baker, J. Alexander, T. G. Baker, Mrs. Baker, J. H. Campbell, H. Russell, Dr. O. M. Jones, S. P. Moody, Dr. O. M. Jones, J. Rowan, H. Schulz, E. C. Simmons, Mrs. J. Gibralth, H. Findlay, A. A. C. Con, H. M. Kersey.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

J. W. Anderson, J. J. Russell, H. C. Hockton, H. W. Goss, A. Lorraine, H. M. Trevey, F. J. Wheeler, J. S. Clarke, Mrs. J. F. Grosse, G. H. Cowle, G. H. Cowle, W. H. Evans, Dr. O. M. Jones, A. Lindsay, Thos. A. Brydon, R. E. Galletly, D. Clark, J. A. Donaldson, E. A. Wadham, Wm. Green.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound: W. H. Makin, J. Piercy & Co., Boyd, Burns & Co., Campbell & Co., E. G. Prior & Co., J. H. Todd & Son, Weller Bros., Henderson Bros., Sykes' Found Co., Sheldon & Co., G. L. Allan, Vane, Idw. Co., Weeks & Robson, Jas. Radford, Bell Bros., G. C. Goff, H. C. Croft, Gelly, Douglas & Co., Wintermute Cyclery, Cunningham & Co., Earsman, H. & Co., Geo. Powell & Co., J. A. Shuter, Oshie, Leevine, Victoria Shoe Co., N. Hutchison.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

Proven Pub. Co., G. A. Kunkel, A. M. McGregor &amp; Son, Henderson Bros., G. R. Jackson, W. Wilby, B. Williams, Victoria Shoe Co., C. C. Allen &amp; Co., Jas. Mitchell, Parsons Produce Co., R. Maynard, R. Jameson, B. C. Electric Ry., D. S. Pendray, M. S. Morris, Bank, J. Hutchison, G. A. Richardson, Johns Bros., M. R. Smith &amp; Co., R. &amp; Market Co., R. Porting &amp; Sons, Kellog's S. Co., B. C. Furniture Co.

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